

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
SOUTH BEND DIVISION

PATRICIA MUNDT, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	CAUSE NO. 3:06-CV-171 AS
)	
ARAMARK CORRECTIONAL)	
SERVICES, INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

OPINION AND ORDER

Plaintiffs and Defendant submitted a CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT AND AGREED PROTECTIVE ORDER on December 19, 2006, requesting that this Court issue a protective order covering various information in the underlying litigation. For the following reasons, this Court **DENIES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** the parties' motion for a protective order [Doc. No. 50]. The parties may resubmit a proposed protective order that comports with Seventh Circuit precedent for this Court's consideration.

I. APPLICABLE STANDARDS

When granting a proposed protective order, this Court must independently determine whether "good cause" exists to seal the requested information from the public record. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c); Citizens First National Bank of Princeton v. Cincinnati Insurance Co., 178 F.3d 943, 944 (7th Cir.1999). In doing so, this Court must not grant parties *carte blanche* to seal or protect whatever they desire. Citizens, 178 F.3d at 944; See also Pierson v. Indianapolis Power & Light Co., 205 F.R.D. 646, 647 (S.D. Ind. 2002) ("Independent and careful evaluations of protective orders are especially important because '[t]he judge is the primary representative of the public interest in the judicial process. . . .'" (quoting Citizens, 178 F.3d at 945). In other words, this

Court cannot serve as a rubber stamp whenever parties wish to seal public records, but must review all requests to seal documents in light of the public interest in the judicial process. Citizens, 178 F.3d at 945 (citing In re Krynicki, 983 F.2d 74 (7th Cir.1992); Miller, Arthur M., Confidentiality, Protective Orders, and Public Access to the Courts, 105 Harv. L.Rev. 427, 492 (1991)).

When reviewing an agreed protective order seeking to seal documents produced in discovery, this Court must ensure that “(1) the information sought to be protected falls within a legitimate category of confidential information, (2) the information or category sought to be protected is properly described or demarcated, (3) the parties know the defining elements of the applicable category of confidentiality and will act in good faith in deciding which information qualifies thereunder, and (4) the protective order explicitly allows any party and any interested member of the public to challenge the sealing of particular documents.” Pierson, 205 F.R.D. at 647 (citing Citizens, 178 F.3d at 946). This Court may issue a protective order in this case pursuant to its referral order and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A).

II. ANALYSIS

The parties’ proposed order fails to satisfy the second prong of the Citizens standard because it contains broad language that does not properly describe or demarcate the information the parties seek to protect. More specifically, paragraph 1 of the stipulated protective order contains the following language: “[p]laintiffs and ARAMARK shall have the right to limit access to any document produced in discovery or other item relevant to this litigation.” (emphasis added). This language is simply too broad and allows either party to decide *carte blanche* what portions of the record to keep secret. See Citizens, 178 F.3d at 945. For the proposed document to comport with circuit precedent and the Federal Rules, the parties need to limit this language of the order to a more ascertainable standard to prevent a blanket protective order.

The parties order also does not limit itself to a legitimate category of information that warrants protection. Citizens advises, for example, that even trade secrets should be explained as much as possible so as to prevent non-trade secret information that is part of trade secret documents from being kept secret. Id. The parties protective order does not limit itself to any categories.

Also troublesome is that the agreed protective order does not contain the specific language referring to the public interest. The right to intervene to challenge a closure order is rooted in the public's well-established right of access to public proceedings.” Jessup v. Luther, 227 F.3d 993, 997 (7th Cir. 2000). In granting protective orders, judges are the “the primary representative[s] of the public interest in the judicial process” and must require that a “protective order explicitly allows any party and any interested member of the public to challenge the sealing of particular documents.” Pierson, 205 F.R.D. at 647 (citing Citizens, 178 F.3d at 945-46). The proposed order fails to allow any interested member of the public to challenge the sealing of particular documents

III. CONCLUSION

Because the parties’ Protective Order is over broad and vague, this Court **DENIES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** the parties’ motion for a protective order [Doc. No. 50]. The parties may resubmit their proposed order in light of the standards set forth in this order and the citations herein.

SO ORDERED.

Dated this 22nd Day of December, 2006.

S/Christopher A. Nuechterlein
Christopher A. Nuechterlein
United States Magistrate Judge